

With the Compliments of the Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF PENARTH



SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937

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PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman—

Councillor Lt.-Col. J. H. R. DOWNES-POWELL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—

Councillor E. R. CRATCHLEY, J.P.

Members—

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Coun. W. JONES.

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„ G. BARRETT.

„ B. WAITE, O.B.E.

„ A. C. DAVIES.

„ A. C. WHITE.

Clerk to the Council—

THOS. JOHN, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—

Councillor H. J. COOK, J.P.

Members—

All the Members of the Urban District Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

with Co-opted Members :

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Mrs. J. THOMAS.

Mrs. W. S. ANGOVE.

Miss L. M. S. REAVLEY.

Mrs. MAILLARD.

Mrs. WILSON.

Institute—

“CATHERINE JENKINS,” BEECROFT, PENARTH.

Caretakers—

MR. and MRS. FRANCIS COBB.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health—

*Medical Officer to Isolation Hospital and Medical Officer to
Child Welfare—*

CHARLES A. JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
(Part-time Officer).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

A. H. MOUNTAIN, A.R.SAN.I., S.R.I.B.A.,
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal San. Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector—

A. H. WILLIAMS, M.R.SAN.I., Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Meat Insp. Royal San. Inst.

Health Visitor—

Miss ALICE DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Isolation Hospital, Llandough.

Matron—

Mrs. HILDA GWYNN.

PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS of the
PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my ANNUAL REPORT for 1937 on the Public Health of Penarth and the general Sanitary conditions of the district. The report is drawn up on the lines indicated in the memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health. From a statistical standpoint there are certain matters to which I should like to draw your attention, and they are :

(a) The increased death rate of infants under one year of age.
(b) The increased death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.

(c) The increased incidence of certain acute infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia. These facts will be seen in their correct perspective, if it is borne in mind that Penarth has a relatively small population, and that the mere increase of one case results in a sudden fluctuation in the rates of incidence of death or infectious disease. For example there were 200 births during the year of whom 184 survived the first twelve months. Sixteen died as compared under one year as compared with 11 in 1936, and the death rate per 1,000 births as a result of 5 further deaths rose from 53 to 80. The causes of death in most of the cases was prematurity or congenial defect. There is again a considerable decrease in our population, the younger members of the community having left the district to find employment elsewhere, and as a consequence there is a preponderance of elderly people which rises the death rate. The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population in 1926 was 19,050, and in 1936, 16,830, and in recent years we have been singularly free from infectious disease, but during the last quarter of the year we had a severe out-break of Diphtheria. It is well known that the majority of epidemics of the district are due to unrecognised carriers—with the co-operation of the Penarth Doctors as well as the kind help in the schools of the Glamorgan County Medical Officer of Health, I was able to isolate several of these persons and so curtail what might otherwise have been an epidemic of long duration. There were four deaths, two of which occurred in the Isolation Hospital. I would emphasise the importance of giving an immediate dose of Anti-toxin to all suspected cases before obtaining the result of swabbing. It will be noticed that the incidence of Pneumonia remains at a high level, and as explained in a previous report it is due to the fact that the majority of notifications come from the Cardiff Municipal Hospital which is

situated within our area at Llandough. The four cases of Typhoid notified were also from outside our district.

The standard of cleanliness of the milk supply has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Under the M. C. & W. scheme a sum of £391 11s. 5d. was spent on milk.

The Public Health Act, 1936 came into force in October and will facilitate the work of the Inspectors. It is an improvement on the 1875 Act as it has incorporated several useful clauses which were previously obtained only by the larger Authorities through special Acts of Parliament.

In conclusion I desire to thank the Members of the Council for their continued confidence and support, and my colleagues for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
CHAS. A. JONES.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Urban District of Penarth comprises the parishes of Penarth, Cogan and Llandough, the latter parish having rural characteristics.

The geological structure of the District is made up as follows :

Red and Grey Marls	....	....	1,024	acres.
Lower Lias	....	....	807	„
Estuarine Mud	....	....	250	„
Rhoetic	....	....	122	„
Foreshore	....	....	305	„
				<hr/>
				2,508 „

The elevation above sea level is 200 feet in the northern portion of the area, with a gentle slope to 40 feet at its southern boundary.

The eastern and a portion of the northern boundaries are washed by the waters of the Bristol Channel, which pursues its course towards the southern boundary, therefore any winds between a north-easterly and south-westerly point come across the channel.

The district is exceptionally well wooded, its streets being for the most part avenues of trees, which in the summer afford a welcome shade.

It is well provided with modern public swimming baths, recreation grounds, parks, and open spaces, and possesses to the fullest extent all the conveniences and comforts so desirable in both a residential locality and a summer seaside resort, combining all the advantages of a modern well equipped town with the charm of country life and the healthy breezes of the seaside.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), including 305 acres of foreshore....	....	2,508
Population (Census 1931) ....	....	17,710
„ (Resident) estimated by Ministry, 1937 ....	....	16,420
Number of Inhabited Houses (1937) according to rate		
books ....	....	4,126
Rateable Value (1937) ....	....	£127,689
Sum represented by 1d. Rate ....	....	£360

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District is divided into four Wards, viz., North, Central, West, and South Wards. The South Ward may be termed the residential portion of the district, the majority of the male population being merchants, shipowners, and professional men. The Central Ward is the trading centre of the district, whilst the population of the North and West Wards is mainly of the working classes, who are employed in ship repairing, pontoon, railways, and at the brick, concrete and cement works, the latter being situated outside the district to the south of the town.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total	M.	F.		
Live Births	{ Legitimate	193	103	87	} Birth rate per 1000 of estimated resident population	12.2
	{ Illegitimate	7	5	2		
Still Births	{ Legitimate	13	7	6	} Rate per 1000. Total (live and still births)	61.03
	{ Illegitimate	—	—	—		
Deaths	....	209	112	97	Death rate per 1000 of the estimated re- sident population	12.7

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	4.6
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0
Total	1	4.6

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	80
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	75
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	5
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	0

Table I. shows the death rates for the past ten years in England and Wales, Glamorgan and Penarth.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS.						DEATHS.			
Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation	No.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Under 1 Year		At all ages.	
			Penarth	England and Wales	Glamor- gan	No.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births Registered	No.	Rate
1927	19250	289	15.0	16.7	17.5	15	52	207	10.8
1928	18840	294	15.6	16.7	18.2	19	65	181	9.6
1929	18490	268	14.5	16.3	17.1	15	56	179	9.7
1930	18490	246	13.3	15.8	15.8	10	41	181	9.8
1931	17550	211	12.0	15.8	16.8	15	71	190	10.8
1932	17700	243	13.7	15.3	16.4	7	29	172	9.7
1933	17480	194	11.1	14.4	16.0	9	46	199	11.3
1934	17360	229	13.1	14.8	16.5	11	48	210	12.0
1935	17110	208	12.1	14.7	16.0	11	53	218	12.7
1936	16830	207	12.2	14.8	15.4	11	53	181	10.7
Av. for 10 Years		238	13.2	15.5	16.5	42.3	51	191	10.7
1937	16420	200	12.2	14.9	15.3	16	80	209	12.7

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the statistics in Tables I and II which shows Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in England and Wales, Glamorgan and the Urban Districts of Glamorgan.

TABLE II.

District	Total No. of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1000 Births
England and Wales	—	—	58
Administrative County of Glam'n	10942	714	65
Urban Districts—			
Aberdare	605	44	73
Barry	495	29	59
Bridgend	159	11	69
Caerphilly	620	43	69
Cowbridge	13	1	77
Gelligaer	675	26	38
Glyncorrwg	196	13	66
Llwchwr	375	26	69
Maesteg	391	25	64
Mountain Ash	554	47	85
Neath Borough	470	27	57
Ogmore and Garw	368	35	95
Penarth	200	16	80
Pontypridd	637	44	69
Porthcawl	74	3	40
Port Talbot Borough	698	38	54
Rhondda	1806	121	67
Total for Urban Districts	8336	549	1131

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937.

Cause of Death.				Male.	Female.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....
2.	Measles	....	....	....	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	....	....	1	....
4.	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	1
5.	Diphtheria	....	....	2	2
6.	Influenza	....	....	2	....
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	....	....	....	....
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	....	....	8	6
10.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	....	....	2	2
11.	Syphilis	....	....	....	....
12.	General Paralysis of the insane	Tabes dorsalis	....	1	....
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	....	....	12	12
14.	Diabetes	....	....	1	1
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	....	....	6	11
16.	Heart Disease	....	....	23	26
17.	Aneurysm	....	....	....	....
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	....	....	6	4
19.	Bronchitis	....	....	5	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	4	3
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	1	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	....	....	5	....
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	....	....	1	....
24.	Diarrhœa, etc. (2 years and over)	....	....	....	....
25.	Appendicitis	....	....	....	....
26.	Cirrhosis of Liver	....	....	2	....
27.	Other Diseases of Liver	....	....	1	1
28.	Other Digestive Diseases	....	....	3	....
29.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	....	....	4	3
30.	Puerperal Sepsis	....	....	....	1
31.	Other Puerperal Causes	....	....	....	....
32.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, etc.	....	....	4	4
33.	Senility	....	....	5	6
34.	Suicide	....	....	....	....
35.	Other Deaths from Violence	....	....	4	1
36.	Other Defined Diseases	....	....	8	9
37.	Ill Defined or Unknown Causes	....	....	1	....
All Causes				112	97

Professional Nursing in the Home.—No provision is made for nursing infectious diseases in the home, but a Queen's Jubilee Nurse resides in the district, who visits and nurses the sick poor in their homes.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for the year:—

Urine (Tuberculosis)	1
Sputum (Tuberculosis)	8
Swabs (Diphtheria)	414
Water (Bacteriological Ex.)	3
Water (Chemical Ex.)	3
Milk (Ordinary)	40
Milk (Grade A.T.T.)	78
Blood, for Undulant Fever	1
Blood, for Enteric	1
Fæces	1
Water (Bacteriological Ex.) (Swimming Baths)	1
Water (Chemical Ex.) (Swimming Baths)	1

Chemical Work.—A quarterly analysis of the public water supply was made during the year, and was always found satisfactory.

A.—Hospitals provided by the Local Authority.

FEVER.—Situate at Llandough, and consisting of

An Administrative Block,

An Observation Block, 8 beds.

Two Wards with accommodation for 16 patients.

Large Army Hut fitted up with Bath and Sanitary Conveniences.

28 Scarlet Fever and 104 Diphtheria were treated during the year.

It is quite sufficient for all the requirements of the district.

SMALL POX.—Arrangements have been made with the Cardiff City Authorities for the removal and treatment of any cases of Small Pox which may occur in the district.

B.—There are no Hospitals in the district for the treatment of Tuberculosis, Maternity, Children, etc., but advantage is taken of the proximity of the City of Cardiff, which is well provided with large up-to-date Hospitals.

A large modern General Hospital situated at Llandough is within this district. It is provided by the Cardiff City Council for the treatment of acute Surgical and Medical cases, and contains 340 beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) A Motor Ambulance Service is maintained by the Local Authority for the conveyance of infectious disease cases.
- (b) Motor Ambulance, the property of the Red Cross Society, is available for accidents and non-infectious cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are established at the Catherine Jenkins Infant Welfare Institute (" Beecroft "), Stanwell Road, the Methodist Chapel, Cogan, and the Albert Road Wesleyan Schoolroom.

Consultations take place twice weekly at " Beecroft " (Mondays and Thursdays from 3.0), Albert Road Wesleyan School (Tuesdays from 3.0), and at Cogan (Fridays from 3 o'clock).

Ante-Natal Consultations are held on the second and last Wednesday in each month at " Beecroft " from 10.0 a.m.

A Birth Control and a Gynæcological Clinic is held at " Beecroft," Stanwell Road, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month at 11 a.m., under the supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan.

Midwives.—There are two midwives practising in the district under the jurisdiction of the Glamorgan County Council.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Under the arrangements made with the Glamorgan Education Authority for the services of a lady Dental Surgeon to give dental treatment to expectant mothers, and children under school age. The following work was done during the year at " Beecroft " :—

	Mothers Children Total		
No. treated	22	6	28
No. of attendances	66	18	84
No. of Extractions	35	16	51
No. of Fillings	4	1	5
No. of Scalings and Dressings	2	—	2
No. of Dentures	6	—	6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Any case of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia is immediately notified by telephone to the County Medical Officer of Health, who makes all investigations.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitor (Miss Davies) visits the homes of all babies systematically. For the first twelve months they are visited on an average of five times. From 2 to 4 years of age they are visited three times. From 4 to 5 years they are seen twice.

The Health Visitor also attends the Clinics, and I think these arrangements are adequate.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.

The duties required by the Act are carried out by your Health Visitor.

There were no applications for the adoption of children during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The district is within the area of supply of the City of Cardiff. It is an upland surface water from the Brecknock Beacons, and the service is constant. Quarterly samples are submitted for analysis, both chemical and bacteriological, and the results show it to be a pure soft water, free from contamination and poisonous metals.

Rivers and Streams.—There are no rivers or streams in the area.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewerage system is the combined water carriage system, with four different outfalls into the Channel and tidal estuary.

There are about thirty-five houses on the outskirts of the district which can only be drained into cesspools.

Closet Accommodation.—All the houses in the town are fitted with closets on the water-carriage system, except ten cottages on the outlying part of the district, which have earth or pail closets. A number of the cottages are fitted with the long hopper type of pan, and have to be hand-flushed. Notices were served and flushing tanks were fixed in respect of 259 Working Class Houses. All the new houses are fitted with the wash-down type of pan and with a proper flushing tank.

Scavenging.—The house refuse is collected systematically from most of the houses. From Cogan district, and houses without back lanes, the refuse is collected four times per week, but at Llandough and other houses of the semi-detached type, twice weekly. Trade refuse is removed daily from the business area. The whole of the scavenging is carried out by the Council's own

workmen, and conveyed in properly constructed scavenging carts to the refuse tips at Cwrt-y-vil Quarry and the billy banks. The tipping is under constant supervision and each day's refuse is covered over with 9 inches of soil.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspector reported that the following inspections were made during the year :—

Record of Inspections.

(Inspection of District Regulations)....	....	495
„ under Public Health Acts	....	513
„ investigating Complaints	....	499
„ to Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	2
„ Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies	....	189
„ to Workshops	....	63
„ re Infectious Diseases and Disinfecting	....	156
„ Meat Regulations	....	28
„ Fried Fish Shops	....	8
„ Ice Cream Shops	....	42
„ Stables	....	13
„ Rat Destruction	....	37
„ Miscellaneous	....	78
„ Slaughter Houses (Daily)	....	—
		<hr/>
		2123
		<hr/>

from which the following defects were recorded :—

Defective Drains	....	17
Choked Drains	....	60
Defective Roofs, Shutting and Downpipes	....	131
„ Yard Paving	....	121
„ Walls and Ceilings	....	278
„ Firegrates and Washing Boilers	....	134
„ Floors	....	152
„ Closet Pans	....	87
Repairs wanted to Closets	....	33
New Sinks and Drains	....	74
Repairs wanted to Doors, Windows, Stairs, etc.	....	395
Want of Proper Closet Accommodation	....	156
Miscellaneous	....	84

Drain Testing.—The drains of 12 houses were tested with the smoke machine; 7 were found to be defective and notices were served to remedy the defects.

The number of Notices served during the year, and the result of the service of such Notices, was as follows :—

		Complied with	In hand or having attention
Housing Acts	301	132	75
Public Health Acts	351	182	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	652	314	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statutory Notices.

		Complied with	In hand or having attention
Housing Acts	94	82	12
Public Health Acts	145	133	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	239	215	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-36.

There are 375 Shops on the Register, and for the purposes of ascertaining that the provisions of the Acts are being carried out regular supervision is maintained throughout the year.

All cases where contraventions of the Acts were found, attention was drawn to the occupier as to the nature of the offence which was generally of a minor character.

Special attention was paid to the employment of young persons under the Bye-Laws of the Glamorgan County Council, especially those employed as errand boys and newspaper boys.

Proceedings were instituted in one case for an offence under the hours of closing clauses.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no complaint during the year of any nuisance from smoke.

Swimming Baths.—Situate on the promenade, are the Council's covered salt water baths, containing two swimming baths, 1st and 2nd class, with a capacity of 82,000 and 48,000 gallons, respectively. There are also Slipper, Brine, Zotofoan, Pine-needle and fresh water baths. The swimming baths are constructed of white glazed tiles with a 5' "Terrazzo" surround with hygienic dressing cubicles, pre-cleansing chamber, and sanitary accommodation.

A modern plant is provided incorporating two mechanical filters, aerator, and chlorination, thereby carrying out complete sterilization within 4 hours. A coal fired Lancashire boiler generates steam for 3 calorifiers, one for brine water, one fresh, and one other for the swimming baths, the latter one keeping the temperature of the water at 74° Fah. throughout the season.

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There is one licensed Seamen's Lodging House in the district, providing accommodation for 8 seamen. The premises are kept clean and satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

Situate in the District are the following Schools :—

Penarth Intermediate.
 Victoria Council School.
 Albert Road Council School.
 Cogan Council School.
 Penarth R.C. (St. Joseph's).
 Penarth Church of England.
 Llandough Church of England.

The whole of the Schools are provided with a constant supply of pure water, good drainage and sanitary fittings, urinals, etc., which are flushed with automatic flushing tanks.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

There are no premises on which Rag Flock is made.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Housing Schemes of the Council.

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1937	Nil
(b) Number of houses partly completed during the year 1937	Nil
(c) Number of houses sanctioned but not commenced	Nil
(d) Total number of houses completed and occupied since the war	85 & 22

2.—By Private Enterprises, Building Societies, Etc.

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1937	14
(b) Number of houses partly completed during the year 1937	4
(c) Number of houses for which plans were passed but not commenced during the year 1937	3

3.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1008
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1750
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	495
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	750
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	301.

4.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or other Officers	182
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5.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	94
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(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By Owners	81
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 145

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) By Owners	133
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The survey shows that there are 166 dwellings occupied by 1 person only, and that 3 houses each accommodate $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

Families of 2 persons predominate, there being 202 such families occupying houses.

152 houses are each occupied by families of $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 186 dwellings, house families of 3 persons.

70 houses accommodate $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 145 are occupied by 4 persons.

There are 62 dwellings, each housing $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 162 which have 5 persons.

In 51 houses there are families of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 86 houses have 6 persons.

33 houses accommodate $6\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 49 are occupied by 7 persons.

18 houses accommodate $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 21 houses are occupied by 8 persons.

4 dwellings each house families of $8\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 12 houses are occupied by families of 9 persons, while in 3 houses there are $9\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

Only 1 house is occupied by a family of $10\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 1 other by a family of 12 persons.

OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

29 Houses, including 3 Council Houses were found to be overcrowded, amongst these were 12 Sub-tenants.

4—3 persons family were in a house large enough for $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons only.

5—3 person families occupy houses which should have only $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 persons respectively.

4—4 „ „ „ houses which should have only $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 persons respectively.

3— $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ houses which should not have more than 4 persons.

2—5 „ „ „ houses which should not have more than 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons respectively.

1— $5\frac{1}{2}$ person family reside in a house which has a permitted number of 4 persons.

2— $7\frac{1}{2}$ person families „ house which has a permitted number of 6 persons.

2—8 person families live in houses with a permitted number of $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

1— $8\frac{1}{2}$ person family occupy a house which should have only $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

3—9 „ „ „ houses which should not have more than 7 and 8 persons respectively.

1— $10\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ house which has room for only $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

1—12 „ „ „ house which has room for only $10\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

Houses belonging to the Council.

There are 85 Houses and 22 Flats within the District owned by the Council.

COGAN.—85 Houses occupied by 291 adults, and 62 children.

Flats

CLIVE PLACE.—10 Flats occupied by 30 adults and 7 children.

St. AUGUSTINES CRESCENT.—6 Flats occupied by 23 adults and 4 children.

CHURCH PLACE, SOUTH.—3 Flats occupied by 20 adults and 3 children.

Overcrowding.

3 houses at Cogan were found to be overcrowded.

(a) 8 persons living in a house sufficient for $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

(b) 8 persons living in a house sufficient for $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

(c) $8\frac{1}{2}$ persons living in a house sufficient for $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

(a)	(I)—Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	29
	(II)—Number of families dwelling therein	44
	(III)—Number of persons dwelling therein	173½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	12
(c)	(I)—Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	35
	(II)—Number of persons concerned in such cases	150½

Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding

Nil

COUNCIL HOUSES.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN IN THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.

[illegible]

OVERCROWDING SURVEY REPORT.

URBAN DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS
WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN.

Persons in family	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	13	14	Over-crow'd	Un-crow'd	Total
1		105		45			9				5				1			1								166	166	
1½		1		1			1																			3	3	
2			1	105			46				31				9	1		8			1					202	202	
2½				80			36				18				9			7			1	1				152	152	
3				4			58	1			68				31		1	18			3	1		1	4	182	186	
3½				4	1		17				16				21			5			6				5	65	70	
4				2	2		29				42				45			21			4				4	141	145	
4½							3				16			1	30			7			5				3	59	62	
5							1	1			31				68			50			12		1	1	2	163	165	
5½							1				9				23			11			6			1	1	50	51	
6											11				30			29			12		3	1		86	86	
6½															14			10			8			1		33	33	
7															21			18			8	1		1		49	49	

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Owing to the infestation of bed bugs, the Council has found it necessary to make provision for the disinfestation at the minimum charge of £1 1 0, per house. The eradication of the bug is brought about after the removal of all infested woodwork, with the aid of specially prepared solutions and a spray pump.

1.—Number of Council Houses infested.	.....	0
Number of Council Houses disinfested	.....	0
2.—Number of other Houses infested.	....	7
Number of other Houses disinfested	.....	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. There are 35 retailers of milk registered in the district. They are frequently inspected, and each are required to provide proper dairy facilities for cleansing all utensils, etc.

Sale of Milk under Special Designations.

4 Establishments are licensed for bottling and selling T.T. Milk.

3 Establishments are licensed to sell T.T. Milk.

3 Establishments are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

118 samples were taken to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination.

Farms. There are 9 farms situate in the district. Five farm cow sheds are fitted with modern drinking bowls for each cow from a constant water supply.

Meat, etc. All the shops and vehicles to which Meat Regulations apply were frequently inspected, including 21 retail butchers' shops, which are kept in good condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two private slaughter-houses in the town, which are visited daily by the Inspectors.

The following is a list of animals slaughtered :—

No.	Bulls 0	Steers 29	Cows 9	Heifers 27	Calves 81	All Cattle 146	Sheep 1609	Pigs 554
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Instances in which Tuberculosis was found :—

No.	Bulls 0	Steers 1	Cows 3	Heifers 3	Calves 0	All Cattle 7	Sheep 0	Pigs 7
Per- centage	0.0	3.4	33.3	11.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.2

Approximate weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered and destroyed by arrangement with Owners, viz. :—

	No.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcases of Beef	2	0	10	1	2
Carcases of Pork	4	0	1	2	17
Carcases of Mutton	1	0	0	1	8
Part Carcases of Beef	2	0	2	0	16
Part Carcases of Pork	5	0	0	1	12
Offals—Cattle		0	2	1	23
„ Pigs		0	0	0	19
Total		0	17	1	13

TABLE VI.

The following Table shows the number of animals killed and meat condemned since 1931.

ANIMALS KILLED.						MEAT CONDEMNED.										Total Weight in lbs.			
						Carcases		Parts of				Sheep and Offal	Offal						
						Cattle		Pigs		Cattle			Pigs		Cattle		Pigs		
						No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.		No.	lbs.	No.		lbs.	No.	lbs.
Year	Cattle	Ives	Sheep	Pigs		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.				
1931	222	129	3330	945		3	916	6	553	5	295	9	99	202	561	108	2734		
1932	157	132	3572	824		1	500	9	918	0	0	14	107	36	660	87	2308		
1933	174	106	3472	715		4	2200	2	90	1	15	15	112	40	426	115	2998		
1934	202	155	4223	720		....	....	1	35	3	478	....	....	120	396	240	1269
1935	126	127	2460	694		1	265	2	150	3	240	17	122	168	170	43	1158		
1936	120	111	2043	781		3	1710	11	736	6	240	15	87	45	144	198	3160		
1937	65	81	1609	554		2	1150	4	185	2	240	5	40	36	275	19	1945		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

During the year there were 39 cases of Scarlet Fever, 28 of which were removed to hospital. 113 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 104 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the remaining 9 cases were notified from the Llandough Hospital. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was also treated at the Isolation Hospital.

VACCINATION.

The number of children vaccinated by your Medical Officer of Health as Public Vaccinator, was 106, and 121 Parents obtained exemption under conscientious objection clauses.

DISINFECTION.

There were 133 patients removed to Hospital; 39 rooms were disinfected after infectious disease, and 45 bags of bedding and clothing were treated in the Steam Disinfector.

TABLE VII.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1937.

DISEASES.	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Cases admitted to hospital	Notified by Lan- dough Hos-	Cases treated at Home
Small Pox....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	9	...
Diphtheria ...	113	3	5	4	9	16	46	16	7	5	1	1	...	28	8	3
Scarlet Fever ...	39	1	3	3	4	3	16	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	1	9	...
Pneumonia ...	131	22	12	8	6	3	13	14	2	11	16	18	6	...	120	11
Erysipelas....	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Membranous Croup	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	315	31	21	15	21	25	77	37	13	25	19	24	7	133	162	20

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during this year.

TABLE VIII.
TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1—5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
5—10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10—15	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
15—20	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
20—25	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
25—35	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....
35—45	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
45—55	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55—65	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
65	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
and upwards								
Totals	8	7	1	....	5	5	1	....
	15		1		10		1	

Of the 11 deaths from tuberculosis, no primary notification was received in respect of 2 cases. No action was taken.

The Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. Gilchrist, has kindly compiled the following Table in connection with the treatment of Tuberculosis during the year 1937 :—

Number of New Cases seen	....	....	....	....	....	63
Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tubercle	....					13
Number found to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tubercle						1
Number with no evidence of Tubercle	....	....	....	....		47
Number under observation	....	....	....	....	....	2

ADMISSIONS TO TREATMENT.

	PULMONARY.							NON-PULMONARY.						
	1-5 years		5-15 years		15 and over		All ages	1-5 years		5-15 years		15 and over		All ages
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	
Institutional	10	4	14	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Domicilliary
Dispensary	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	3
Totals	11	4	15	....	....	1	....	2	1	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No person suffering from Tuberculosis was found to be engaged in the production of milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SEC. 62.
AND P.H.A., 1936, SEC. 172.

No action was deemed necessary to apply for an Order to remove to Hospital any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1937.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	In- spections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	38	4	0
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	8	6	0
Workplaces (Other than Out- workers' Premises)	17	3	0
Total	63	13	0

Particulars	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	0	0
Want of ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	7	7	0	0
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	1	1	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)	0	0	0	0
Total	13	• 13	0	0

